The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest to Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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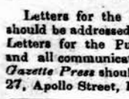
FOR LONDON.



TO SAIL IN JUNE.—The well-known Passenger Ship EARL OF BALCARRAS, 1,488 Tons, CHARLES SIMONDS, Commander, has first-rate accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Passage, apply to REMINGTON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Ship BUCTON CASTLE, J. CHERRY, Master, well-known in the Calcutta trade, has accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, will probably sail about end of August. For rates of Passage, &c., apply to G. S. KING & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of Ship.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL EARLY IN JUNE.—The A 1, Clipper Ship STAR OF THE SOUTH, 1,200 Tons, R. RENNER, Commander, has comfortable accommodation for first-class Passengers. For terms apply to Captain RENNER on board, or to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. A few second-class Passengers can be taken on reasonable terms.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL EARLY.—The celebrated ex Royal Mail Ship MORNING LIGHT, 2377 Tons Register, J. GILLIES, Commander. This ship has very superior accommodation for Saloon Passengers; the Cabin being 7.5 feet long. Bedding, and all other requisites will be found by the ship, with the exception of Wines &c., which can be obtained at the Bar on reasonable terms.

For Terms of Passage apply to the Commander on board, or to

S. BURSTALL & Co.,
Agents.

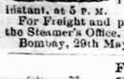
FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on SATURDAY the 31st Instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

28th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

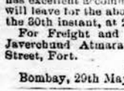


THE fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SURPHARD, will start for the above Port TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 5 P. M.

For Freight and passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 29th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

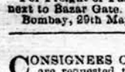


THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the superintendence of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers. Will leave for the above Port TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Jayerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 29th May 1862. Manager.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P. M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 29th May 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Childwickbury*, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.

THE "ISKUNDERSHAH," commanded by Captain MOHAMMED BIN HAMEES, will leave this Port for Zanzibar in a few days. All claims upon the Ship, therefore, are to be sent to His Highness's Agent, CASSIM NATHA, on or before Friday, the 30th instant. Captain MOHAMMED BIN HAMEES is proceeding to England on furlough Overland.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of Mr. WALTER MACKENJOHN in our Firm, ceased on the 9th day of April last.

TREACHER & Co.
19th May 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any person or persons who may have any claim against GUNPUTRAE SADASHEWJEE and his Son RAMCHUNDRA GUNPUTJEE Hindoos, residing on the Girgaum Pallow Road, or either of them, are hereby required to produce his, her or their respective claims for adjustment before Messrs. KELLY & HOBE, Solicitors, Bombay, at their Office on the Bomb y Green, within eight days from the date hereof.—Dated this twenty-third day of May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of Vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Re iance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, of the most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 17th April 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE AGENTS AND COMMANDERS OF MERCHANT SHIPS.—Biscuit of the best description, made at the Government Steam Bakery at Poona, can be obtained from the Executive Commissariat Office at the Presidency, on application in writing, at Rupees 12 Twelve per cwt.

Terms—Cash on presentation of the Bill, and the Biscuit to be received at the Government Bakery in Bombay, by the purchaser.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Deputy Commissary General.
Deputy Commissary General's Office, 6th May 1862.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—A large number of TANKS, Iron, varying from 3 to 6 feet square, calculated to contain from 168 to 7,392 gallons each. They are on view at the Commissariat Teak Shed, near the Government Cooperage, Esplanade. Offers will be received at the Deputy Commissary General Office, during the usual Office hours.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Deputy Commissary General.
Bombay, Deputy Commissary General's Office
26th March 1862.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS.
27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN COLORS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND FORMS RULED TO ORDER.

Estimates forwarded on application.

Engraving, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 29TH MAY.
SIXTH APPEARANCE OF
MISS EMMA GRATTAN.

WHEN will be produced with an entire cast of characters, supported by Gentlemen Amateurs,
KATHERINE & PETRUCHIO,
IN 3 ACTS.
The whole of this Comedy will be produced.
DANCE.—Miss E. GRATTAN.
AN ENTIRELY NEW SONG.
The whole to conclude with the Petite Comedy entitled—
DELICATE GROUND.
Tickets to be obtained at the Exchange Hotel *Bombay Gazette*, British Hotel, and at MR. G. REGEL'S, Medow Street.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

Dress Circle	Rs.	5
Stalls	,,	3
Upper Circle	,,	2
Pit	,,	1

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS,
ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, May 29th, and every succeeding evening during the week, Grand and Novel Equestrian Entertainments, commencing at half-past Eight.

The Proprietor begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Bombay, that in consequence of the Building now erecting at Poona not being completed, he is enabled to give six more performances on

Thursday .....May 29th
Friday 30th
Saturday 31st

which will be the last half price performance given in Bombay. Box office open every day from 11 to 2, where tickets may be had and places secured. Smoking prohibited in the building.

TO BE LET.

A FINE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, lately tenanted by J. F. BICKERSTETH Esq. Apply to CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY, Musjid Bunder.

TO BE LET.

With Immediate Possession.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, Church Street, suitable for Offices, with extensive Godowns below. Apply to BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA.
Church Street, No. 5, 28th May 1862.

TO LET.

THE SECOND FLOOR of No. 9, Hornby Row Fort. Apply to F. T. S., care of the Manager *Times* News paper Office.

TO LET FOR THE RAINS.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS in Grant's Buildings, Colaba. Apply to this Office for address.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Love Lane, lately vacated by Mr. E MARSHMAN. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st PROXIMO.—A newly built House in Mount Road, at present occupied by Mr. J. C. Rose. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

TWO LARGE GODOWNS, suitable for stowing Cotton, &c., and situated near Chinch Bunder. For Terms, &c., apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.
Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The upper floor of an Office, in Nesbit Lane. For further particulars, apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 3rd May 1862.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.
May 5th, 1862.

TO BE LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 103, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs Remington & Co.'s Cotton Mills. Apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, No. 82, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.

AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to Mr. RUSTOMJEE MANEKJEE NARIELWALLA, at Messrs. Curseejee Nasserwanjee Cama and Co.'s., No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Mody Bay with supply of Vehar Water; also a large and commodious Bungalow, situated at Grant Road with stable and outhouses, and a large Godown with supply of Vehar Water, apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bull Lane, No. 2.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—
2 Bungalows in Byculla—5 Bungalows on Malabar Hill, 1 is furnished—3 in Mazagon—1 in Girgaum—2 in Colaba, Beach Road, facing the sea—2 in Grant Road.
2 well commodious and airy Bungalows, in Breach Candy.
1 splendid House, in Fort—3 extensively large rooms for Offices.
3 Bungalows in Sattara—"Ruby Cottage," "Pearl Cottage," and "Rose Cottage."

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also four houses and two shops to let in the Fort.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED ON 25th INSTANT.

	Rs.	As.
Home News..... April 26 and May 3.....	1	0
Saturday Review..... April 19 & 26, & May 3...	1	14
Bell's Life ..... April 20 & 27, & May 4...	1	14
Naval and Military Gazette, April 19 & 26, May 3	1	14
Weekly Freeman's Journal April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	8
Weekly Dispatch ..... April 27 and May 4	1	4
Lady's Newspaper ..... April 26 and May 3	1	4
Railway Times ..... April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	14
Edinburgh News ..... April 19 and 26	1	0
Jackson's Woolwich Journal ..... May 1	0	8
Evening May ... April 18 to May 2 (6 papers)...	2	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujarathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujarathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas.
New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas.
The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CALICUT COIR MATTING FOR THE MONSOON. Apply as above.

WHICH IS THE BEST BRANDY?

TRY B. FREKE & Co.'s BRANDY of Cognac. Apply to DINSHAW & DOABEER & Co.
Bombay, 27th May 1862.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. & A. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows:—
Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to G. S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to LYON BROTHERS & Co.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal.....Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ..... ,, 24 ,,
A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.
26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

THE following Brands of Extra fine Claretz:—

St. Julien Medoc.....	Rs.	18	per doz. Quarts.
Pope Clément.....	,,	21	,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,,	22	,, ,,
Chateau Lafflite.....	,,	26	,, ,,
Chateau Margaux.....	,,	25	,, ,,
Chateau Haut Brion.....	,,	27	,, ,,

MACNEE & Co.
26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

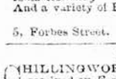
CARBONELL'S PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1862.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c., direct from Bordeaux:—
Superior "St Estéphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wines ..... Rs.
Do. do. in pints.
Leoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moët & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curaçoa .....
Maraschino.. } Liqueurs.
Anizette.....
And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.
Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Earl of Balcarras*



The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Claret in quarts, Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

N. B.—The above Wines also to be had at Mhow at Messrs. Jewanjee Rahjee Sons.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.
JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS.
Mess Agents, No. 1, Medow Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—				
Black Seal.....	Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs.	28
Brown do. }	Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,,	24
White do. }				
Brown do. }		,,	,,	22
Yellow do. }				
ADERIA, very old.....		,,	,,	42
ORT—				
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,,	28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal.....	Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARETS—				
Chateux Margaux		,,	,,	34
Leoville		,,	,,	28
St. Julien		,,	,,	22
Medoc		,,	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality	A. DePaul..... Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do.	A. DePaul..... Pints	,,	,,	21
Do.	J. C. Morizet...Quarts	,,	,,	36
Do.	do. .....Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still	Deinhar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... } per dozen	Rs.		36
MOSELLE do.	do.	,,	,,	30
ORABBIE'S GINGER WINE.....		,,	,,	18
TREACHER & Co. do.		,,	,,	42
GURACOA		,,	,,	40
MARASCHINO		,,	,,	40
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	,,	36
SPIRITS—				
Geneva—Rs. 12, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,	50
do.	Jullies Robins (30 years old)	,,	,,	20
Rum	Fine old Jamaica.....	,,	,,	
Gin—Old Tom, Booth, London.....		,,	,,	
Do.	Holland- in cases.....	,,	,,	31
WHISKEY.....	Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	,,	

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale—Pale, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are as fine and always favourable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
	No. 1	Black Capsule...	35
	,, Pts.....	,, ...	18
	No. 2	Blue ,, ...	30
	,, Pts.....	,, ...	16
Clarets	No. 3	Yello ,, ...	26
	,, Pts.....	,, ...	14
	No. 4	Green ,, ...	22
	,, Pts.....	,, ...	12
	Medoc	Red ,, ...	17
	,, Pts.....	,, ...	9
	Brand Cutler & Co.....	per 2 dozen Pts...	36
Champagne	,, ...	,, ...	40
	Brand C. & Co.	,, ...	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil.....	,, ...	38
	,, ...	per 2 doz. Pts...	20
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality	,, ...	32
	,, ...	per 2 doz. Pts...	18
	Sparkling Nonpareil.....	,, ...	40
	,, ...	per 2 doz. Pts...	22
	Sparkling 1st Quality	,, ...	32
Hock	,, ...	per 2 doz. Pts...	18
	Braunberger	,, ...	38
	Rudesheimer	,, ...	27
	Hockheimer	,, ...	20
	Black Seal.....	,, ...	23
	,, ...	Pts...	14
Port	Red Seal	,, ...	22
	,, ...	Pts...	12
	Amontillado	Black Seal...	48
	Pale Amoroso	,, ...	30
	Pale.....	Brown ,, ...	25
Sherry	Light Golden	Green ,, ...	24
	Pale.....	Yellow ,, ...	22
	Pale	White ,, ...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule).....			32
,, ...		(Yellow ,,)	26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Sauced Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica.....			20
,, Brown.....		in Glass Bottles...	42
Curacoa	White.....	,, Pts.....	21
,, ...		,, Bottles...	42
,, ...		,, Pts.....	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
,, ...		Pts.....	21
Cherry Brandy			30
,, ...		Pts.....	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st January 1862.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 28th day of May, 1862, Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the Goods, Chattels, and Effects, of the late Captain EDWARD WILLIAM JONES, were granted out of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the Ecclesiastical Side to Captain ADELPHE COTTIER, and EMILY JANE, his wife a Debt all Outstanding Claims and Debts due to the Estate of the said EDWARD WILLIAM JONES are requested immediately to send in to the said ADELPHE COTTIER, at No. 15, Parell Road.

A. COTTIER.
Bombay, 28th May 1862.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.
EQUITY SIDE.
SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of NAUBIBAEE, Widow and Administratrix of AMERCHUND RAMCHUND ..... *Plaintiff.*

versus

JAVERCHUND CURRUMCHUND ..... *Defendant.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Friday, the 30th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up for sale, by Public Auction, in the Sheriff's Office, all the Right, Title and Interest whatsoever of the abovenamed Defendant, of, in, and to all that Piece or Parcel of land or Ground with a Dwelling-house thereon of three stories, assessed under No. 94, situate at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort, adjoining a house and premises belonging to Mowjee Vurrla.

N. B.—For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

W. LOUDON.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 3rd May 1862. Sheriff.

CAUTION.

THE UNDERMENTIONED GOVT. OF INDIA BANK NOTES having been stolen from the undersigned, the Public are cautioned against receiving the same; and any one who will give such information as may lead to their recovery will be handsomely rewarded. Rupees 100 each, Nos. 20449, 09020, 11162, 17972, 09972, 28669, 07651.

J. D'LANGE,
Commander *Bu-sorah Merchant.*

FOR SALE,

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st April 1862.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE
Just received ex *Vernon*—

			Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots.....		14 p. pair
,,	French Calf do.....		13 ,, ,,
,,	or Lace Brown Leather do.....		13 ,, ,,
Lace	Patent Shoes		9 ,, ,,

R. PARTRIDGE.
Hummum Street, Fort.

P. GRANT AND SON.
ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS
HARNESS MAKERS, &c.,
No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(*Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment*)
AND
EAST STREET POONA.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per dozen. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. d'ESPERANCE.
*** No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*
23, Apollo Street.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Surat, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c.—the Caves of Elephanta Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bhoorna, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

MRS. HERN,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 8, Medow Street, Fort.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received Overland the following, viz:—
Ladies Hats richly trimmed with Velvet and Feathers.
Crinoline and Straw Hats for Children.
Crinoline and Straw Bonnets for Ladies.
White and Black Barege Burnouses.
White and Black Lama ditto.
Colored and Striped Mohair for Dresses and Buvates.
White, Black and Colored Lama Shawls.
Large Woollen Plaid Shawls.
White and Colored Ostrich Feathers and Flowers.
Steel Petticoats and French Corsets.
Invisible and Fancy Hair Nets.
Lace and Tulle Bridal Dresses.
White Lace and Tulle Square Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

ALSO,

Rich Silk, and Grenadine Dresses.
Fancy and Checked *cheap* Silks.
Embroidered Muslin and Tartan Dresses.
Mohair, Barege and Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glace Silks.
Black Barege, Mohair, and Half Mourning Muslins.
Black Crape Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White hemmed Collars and Sleeves for Mourning.
Embroidered Muslins and Lace Collars and Sleeves.
Square Embroidered Muslin Chimisettes.
Zenve Jacquetten and Vests.
Head Dresses in Velvet, and Flowers.
Fancy Fans and Spotted Veils.
Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders, carefully and promptly executed."

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No 7, Byculla Road.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS from Geneva, 8, Meadow Street, Bombay. Fine Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches for ladies and gentlemen, beautiful Selection of Jewellery, finest Guinea Gold. Musical Boxes and Clocks. Spectacles and Opera Glass.

Repairing carefully attended to at reasonable terms.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they were partners for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courtior Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Teat Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, established 1861.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

ST. ANDREWS LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PLAYS AND FARCES AVAILABLE.

An Hour in Seville.
A Twice Told Tale.
Cantab.
Census.
Did I Dream It.
Deerfoot.
Dolly.
Duchess or Nothing.
Dearest Mamma.
Everybody's Friend.
Edlising The Son.
Fairy's Father.
Farmer's Story.
Goose With Golden Eggs.
High Life.
Home for a Holiday.
His Excellency.
Ici on Parle Francais.
John Smith.
Little Rebel.
More Precious Than Gold.
Model Husband.
My Aunt's Husband.
Mummy.
Margery Daw.
Next of Kin.
On and Off.
Old Trusty.
Old Joe and Young Joe.
Old Phil's Birthday.
Pachs of Pimlico.
Pet Lamb.
Poor Nobleman.
Post of Honour.
Post Boy.
Paul Pry.
Railroad Station.
Sisterly Service.
School for Coquettes.
Secret.
State Secrets.
Slowtop's Engagements.
Spanking Legacy.
Two Potts.
Teacher Taught.
Thrice Married.
Tom Thumb.
Young Mother.
Comic Dramas for Male Characters Only.
Dramas for Boys. do. do. do.

Rampar Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

New Books and New Editions.
RECEIVED PER "BEHAR."

ROADS AND RAILROADS. A Manual of Road-making. By WM. GILLESPIE, LL.D., (American) ..... Rs. 6 12
GOOD FOR NOTHING; OR, ALL DOWN HILL. By G. J. W. MELVILLE. Cheap Edition. Post 8vo. cloth 4 8
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CASSELL'S

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Thursday, 29th May 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credite)	6 months' sight ...	2s. 05⅞ d. to 2s. 06d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16 d. to 2s. 07½ d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 03 15/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1 Prem.
Madras	30 days sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 217 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent	71 Prm. ex Div
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	3¾ do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	8½ do.
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	11½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	37 do.
Central Bank of W. India ...	150	2½ do.	1¼ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares	67.4.3	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div
Hydraulic Press Company ...	4,000	3.50 p. sh.	Rs. 25½ Dis. p
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,050 p. sh.	Rs. 20,550 p sh
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Chemba Land Company ...	10,000	1.0 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company ...	5,100	2.0 p. sh.	Rs. 4,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	50	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company ...	2,50	[p. sha. 45 p. sh.	Rs. 15) Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 4 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 47 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 500 Dis
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company ...	400	.....	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	550	.....	Rs. 250 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	500 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,50	.....	Nominal

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 95 to 95½
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
" Loan 1854-55 ..... 106½
New Five Per Cent. Loan 106½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 113 to 113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 240 Nominal
Carolus	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
German Crowns	" 243½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106-5/16
Gold Leaf	" 15-5

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ... 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready ..... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
" (Seeds) ..... £2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
To Hull .....
To Otaga .....
To Clyde .....

PRICES CURRENT (MAY 28th, 1862.)

	Per candy.	
COTTON at Colaba :		
New Broach, early	Rs.	237 to 238
New Dholleras, and Bhowngger	"	235 to 238
New Oomrawuttee	"	218 to 223
New Comptа, ...	"	221 to 224
New Dharwar Sherriwad	"	210 to 220
New Surrat, and Nugger	"	205 to 210
New Varaul	"	213 to 218
Khandeish	"	200 to 205
New Poratchoe	"	218 to 220
New Ac ete	"	227 to 230
New Manglore	"	218 to 220
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,695 to 1697		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ... Rs.	6-8 to 6-4 *per cent.*	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	7 to 7-2 nominal.	
Gingelly ..... Black	33 to 34 nominal.	
and White	37 to 38 nominal.	
Nigger (Nominal)	27 to 28	

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, May 10.)

DURING the week our Oil Market has remained quiet and but few transactions of any kind have taken place: we give the quotation @ Rs. 85. The Export to England is 2898 tons against 6490 same time last year, *and total to all places 4970 against 8327.*

All other kinds of produce are neglected and prices quite nominal.

FREIGHTS.—*Quite nominal, the Silistria* is we believe now a-board full, and no other vessel on the berth with open tonnage.

Our advices from Tinnevelly are to 10th instant. No change had taken place in the Cotton Market; about 2000 Candies had been taken @ Rs. 115 deliverable in 3 to 4 months, and there were still buyers at that rate. Little rain had fallen and people were beginning to fear that the 2nd picking would prove small.

The *Dilpurah* had sailed for London, removing 842 Bales, and that closed the crop for the season.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	0	8	0 per cent.
3 days' sight ...	"	0	10	0 "
16 days' sight ...	"	0	15	0 "
Madras, sight	"	0	6	0 "
3 days' sight ...	"	0	8	0 "
16 days' sight ...	"	1	4	0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight ...	"	1	8	0 "
16 days' sight ...	"	1	12	0 "
London, 6 months' sight ...	"	2s.	1	d. "
3 months' sight ...	"	2s.	0	7/16 "
Sight	"	2s.	0	15/16 "

BULLION.

Since our last Circular our Market has shown increased activity, a large business having been done in Mexican Dollars.

The Imports include the *Shannon*, from the West Indies, with £350,000 and a moderate amount of Mexican Dollars from the Continent.

The Exports include the *Massilia*, to Bombay and Alexandria, with £130,080, of which £24,500 Gold, and the rest Silver; the *Atrato*, to the West Indies, with £5,550 Gold, and £3,550 Silver, and about £100,000 Gold to Spain.

The amount of Gold sold to the Bank of England is only £87,000, while the withdrawals amount to £70,000.

There has not been a very large demand for Bar Silver, and the price has undergone a fractional decline.

Mexican Dollars have been in good demand, and, owing to the necessity of importing them from the Continent, the price has improved to 5/0½. Those by the *Shannon* have not yet been disposed of, but we do not expect reduction in price, the demand being still good.

Indian Government Securities are :—

	LONDON, *2nd May* 1862.
4 per Cents.	91 to 92
5 "	103 to 103½
5½ "	108½ to 109

Exchange on India is unaltered. We quote :—

Bombay Bank Bills, 60 days' sight,	2/0 to 2/0½
Calcutta " "	1/11½
Madras " "	1/11½

The following Gold Ships from Australia are now at sea :—

"E. A. Bright"	with	£ 16,000
"Copenhagen"	"	£ 54,000
"Prince of Wales"	"	£ 39,000
"True Britain"	"	£129,000
"Intons"	"	£ 30,000

GOLD.

Bar Gold	77/9
Do. refinable	77/11
American Gold Coin	76/2—3
French do.	—
S. Amer. Doubloons	—
Spanish do.	—
Brazilian New Gold Coin	77/7

SILVER.

Fine or Cake Silver	5/5½—5/5 dull
Bar Silver	5/4½—½ "
Do. with gold above 5 grains per lb	5/4½—½ "
Five Franc Pieces	4/11½ nominal.
Mexican Dollars	5/0½—½ "
Spanish Pillar Dollars, Carolus.	5/8—5/9
Do. do. Ferdinand ...	4/11½
Crusadles	4/11½

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " " 4 " "
" " 12 " " 6 " "

RATES.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto ... at Rs. 114d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ... at Rs. 114d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ... at Rs. 114d. do.
On demand (Head Office) ... at Rs. 114d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, a 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Office closed on Sunday, 4th May 1862. EDWIN HAYDOCK, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and KOLHAPOOR.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight ..... 1s. 11½d.
" 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ..... }
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland ..... }
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Meerut, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange, direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(If the Letter's or Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain register of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest in such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Bombay, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where to consti tuents also may be deputed Coupons for cash on July.

Parties are requested to address the " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Bagge, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if re-mitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay 30th April 1861. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe, 1s. 11¾d. "
Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... }

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£614,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at Rs. 114d. "
3 Do. ..... at Rs. 114d. "
2 Do. ..... at Rs. 114d. "
1 Do. ..... at Rs. 114d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at Rs. 114d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, a 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, a charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 28th 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand ..... }
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Co poration purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties may obtain Bills and Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 28	Caroline (s)	Van Wullen...	Surat 27 May.
	Pioneer (s)	Mason	Malabar Coast May 20.
	Pleiad (s)	Searle	Jingara —.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
May 28	Ticus	Rea	Falmouth.
	Bat	Wood	Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Several natives.

Per P. B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Pioneer* from Malabar Coast.—Mrs. A. Das Santa D'Cruz; Mr. R. C. Cambray; Mr. P. J. L. Dias; Mr. Beaus; Shen and Mrs. Polly; Mr. Madhoo; Mr. Hozelyone; Mr. M. D Quorrios and Son; Mr. Jones; Mr. Brenow; Mr. Brown and 162 deck.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Victoria*, from Jingarah.—Mr. E. Robertson, Collector, of Tannah; Mr. Mossah Khan, and 4 Attendants on special duty.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Brig Bax*, to Aden.—20 natives.

Port Clearance.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu*, Ronaldson, bound to China &c., obtained her Port Clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The *Floating Light*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 28TH MAY 1862.

For London.

Earl of Balcarres.—1 case Sundry, 8 Baljee Nasserwanjee; 2 cases Sundry, Hurjee Jamsetjee Sons; 1 bale Hides, 7½ corges, Mohmed Nathu; 1 case Gum; 1 cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee.

Morayshire.—14 bales Cassia Roots, 35 cwt., Myanjee Nuthoo; 2 bales Cow Hides, 15 corges, Edward Bates and Co.

Barlington.—209 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 400 bags Pepper, 483½ cwt., Khuteeb Dha omsee.

Mary Shepherd.—55 bales Manjeet, 19½ cwt., Pancha Tezaree and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., A. H. Huskie and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wookerda Khetsy; 1 case Sundry, M. Young and Co.

For Liverpool.

Meteor.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz; 50 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ewart Latham and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee.

Tay Co.—300 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Argonaut.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., R. Steuart and Co.

Sir Cuvier Napier.—3 bales Cotton, 24 cwt., Gangjee Currig ee; 78 bales Linseed, 246½ cwt., Mohun d Ameeu Cooboodin; 63 bales Wool 190 cwt., Ramjee Jadha.

Lyra.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. Steuart and Co.

Zenia.—150 bales Cotton 450 cwt., Gowlidas Tezpal.

Matilda Athering.—150 ba es Hemp, 150 cw., Gonjee Pres ig e.

Star of the South.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Finlay, Scott and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Mathra Soorjee; 80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Monjee Pudmjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz.

Mo tea.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Schlie, Steuart and Co.

Thanie.—500 bales Cotton 1,750 cwt., Purbut Jauhsee; 71 bales Wool, 218 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Gowrdis Shetsy.

Camperdown.—42 bales Cotton, 147 cwt., Gangjee Courjee; 82 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Ketsey Rungjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., 10 bales Hemp, 33 cwt., Pestonjee Bejonjee and Co.; 930 bands Surat Seed, 1,200 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., S. Bramjee and Co.

Royal Saxon.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Virginia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Finlay, Scott and Co.

Floating Light.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Sangjee Hemraz and Co.

Campbell.—500 bundles Gall, 250 cwt., Dhar ee Bhimjee; 180 bales Cotton, 465 cwt., Mooljee Jaitha; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 500 bundles Bhoyaing Seed, 250 cwt., Dharsee Bhimjee.

Electra.—468 packages Linseed, 234 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee; 1 bale Hides, 4 corges Chaum asomed Pero.

Albion.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Rawgurjee Cooverjee.

Ann Buckle.—300 bags Sarsee Seed, 450 cwt., Luckmidass Visram.

Z boah.—2,000 bales Cotton, 7,000 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Morning Light.—2,000 bales Cotton, 7,000 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Queen of India.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

City of Agra.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

John Lion.—300 bags Sarsee Seed, 450 cwt., Dhunjee Nathu.

Southamley.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Mungesh Pa dunjee.

Broughton Hall.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Levant.—171 packages Saltpetre, 312 cwt., Hurram Pokerdass.

For New York.

Magnet.—1 bag Pepper, 1¼ cwt., Lyon, Brothers.

For Hull.

Union.—1,500 bags Linseed, 3,625 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu*.—74 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 23 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dharomsee Poonjiajee.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Emeu*.—10 chests M. Opium, 139.lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

For Galle.

Steamer *Emeu*.—10 boxes Rupees, 60,000, Chartered Mercantile Bank; 2 cases Glassware, 1 basket Mangoes, Wassoodewjee.

For Calcutta.

Gem of the Ocean.—324 Piece Goods, 6,480 pieces S. Hoshang and Co.; 40 bar els Sulpha e of Copper 96 cwt., Nasserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta and Co.; 325 package Coppra, 545 cwt., Hajee Moosa Joosub; 150 bundles Red Ochre, 226 cwt., Rahimoonjee Rajb ll.

Arawood.—793 pieces Sandalwood, 55½ cwts., Hajee Moosa Joosub.

Fare Wi lam.—491 packages Red Ochre, Sewjee Lulubhai; 90 packages Sandle Wood, 76 cwts. Canjee Leeladhur.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

450	Ajdaha, 20 (fire-ship), Freshard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission
946	Auckland, 4 (paddle), Drought ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner) ...	Bourey.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	Bombay.
169	Charon, 2 (paddle), Watson ...	Home Indies.
320	Clive, 14 (sloop), Moy ...	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-vessel), Hamilton	Bombay.
284	Comet, 2 (p ddle), Collingwood	River Euphrates
182	Comus, 6 (screw gun-vessel), Dawson ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Best ...	Australia.
205	Cornelian, (hulk) Shaw ...	River Indus
1082	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	Steel.
887	Elphinstone, 22 (sloop) Hamilton ...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (hulk), M. Leod ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whitaker ...	On Commission
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser ...	Bombay.
260	Feroze, 14 (paddle), Tronson ...	Bombay.
810	Fiery, 2 (paddle), Dalton ...	Home Indies.
215	Goolamar, (paddle tug), Nicolls ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (schooner), Sanders ...	Persian Gulf.
310	Havelock, 12 (paddle), Dalton ...	River Indus.
340	Hugh Lindsay, (paddle), Wood ...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayton, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
523	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ...	Newfoundland.
429	Jumna, 2 (paddle), Peat ...	River Indus.
151	Kelpie, 2 (screw), Gascoigne ...	River Indus.
	Kuree, (hulk), O'Brien ...	River Indus.
709	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Bombay.
300	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
137	Maid, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
187	Marie, (schooner) ...	Bombay.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—May 18, Ship *Tonquin*, Lafon, from Galle 7th May.
Barque *Madagascar*, Larnax, from Galle 4th May.
Ship *Forfarshire*, Richmond, from Bombay 15th April; towed at Co hin 23th April.
Ship *Victoria Bridge*, Pennington, from Liverpool 3rd January.
Ship *Ellen Stuart*, Rufus D'Lyons, from Liverpool 25th January.
Ship *Lady Clarendon*, Wickie, from Colombo 19th May.
Ship *Catch Merchant*, Ashby, from Zanzibar 1st April.
Steamer *Coromandel*, Rae, from Madras 14th May.
Do. 19, Barque *Sovereign*, Thom, from Mauritius 5th May.
Ship *Jason*, Barclay, from London 22nd Jan., touched at Plymouth 3rd Feb.
Ship *Indian*, Hill, from Monlmein 2nd May.
Ship *City of Canton*, and Barque *Surah Ann*, (particulars not received.)

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 28.

Hossack, Captain G., Artillery, on leave, from Mahableshwar.
Stock, Lieut. and Adjutant H. T., 6th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, from

DEPARTURES.—MAY 28.

Bell, Lieut. J. G. Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England
Rennick, Ensign H., 24th Regt. to rejoin, to Belgaum.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 28th May 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. A Medical Committee composed as follows, will assemble on Friday next at 11 A. M. or the Commissariat Stores to examine and report upon the unserviceable stock belonging to the Hospital of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment and to the European General Hospital :—

President.—Surgeon Rodgers, 33rd Regt.
Members.—Surgeon Trestrail, 18th Regt. N. I., and Assistant Surgeon Dolan, Colaba Sanitarium.

2. Ensign Eden, attached 23rd Regt. N. I. L. has been removed by a Committee, qualified to have command of a Company.

3. The Committee which now assembles daily at the Medical Stores

from ten to twenty per cent, which loss the ships have to suffer, the contractors insisting on payment for the amount of water shipped in *their* tanks and not what is received into ours. That oftentimes the boats are insufficiently manned and the ship has to furnish men to pump the water on board. That we consider the water boats insufficient in number and unsuitable for the purpose, and feel that, in a large commercial port like Bombay, the ships should not suffer the delays, inconveniences, and imposition in reference to their water supply they at the present time have to submit to. That we ourselves, powerless to act in this matter, and, therefore, place it before your Honorable Body praying you will bestow on it such attention as in your judgment it deserves." In reply the Commissioners have informed the Shipmasters that the Board is making inquiries into the matter, and that the result will be communicated to the latter without loss of time.

IMPROVING THE TANK BUNDER ROAD.—The Government have sanctioned from the proceeds of the One Per Cent Income Tax the sum of Rs 7,651—7 to defray the cost of building bridges and approaches to the Tank Bunder Road.

WATER SUPPLY FOR NAIGAUM.—Owing to many complaints having been made of the scarcity of water in Naigaum, the Municipal Commissioners have urged upon the Consulting Engineer to Government, the desirability of extending the Vehar Water mains to that district.

NEGLIGENCE OF PLUMBERS.—The Municipal Commissioners have resolved that any authorised plumber, who neglects to comply with the Rules of the Commissioners' Office, in not restoring the road to its original form and condition, and filling up the holes made by him for laying pipes, will be suspended from practice.

VEHAR WATER MAINS, PIPES, &c.—In reply to the enquiry of the Municipal Commissioners, whether any Committee of the Worshipful Bench of Justices has ever been appointed to inspect or examine the present material state of the dams, mains, and distributing pipes of the Vehar Water Works, the Clerk to the Worshipful Bench have informed the Commissioners that no such Committee has hitherto been appointed, but that the Worshipful Bench being of opinion that it would be desirable to have such a Committee appointed, are about to request Colonel DeLisle, Dr. Haines, Major Malcolm, and Dr. Bhawoo Dajee to form themselves into a Committee for the above purpose.

WE have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following extract from *The Juvenile Presbyterian*, a missionary newspaper of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland; which bears date March 1862:—

"BOMBAY ORPHANAGE.—Most interesting letters have been received from Bombay. Mrs. Colvin, wife of the senior chaplain, and Miss Allan, who is in charge of the Orphanage, have sent accounts of the girls there, and from their long kind letter, we make some extracts, which will be read with pleasure by all the supporters of our Juvenile Mission.

MARGARET DALEY.

This girl for some time has been supported by the Rev. Mr. Henderson's school at Newcastle, Miramichi, but lately was removed by the family, of a lady where she will be most usefully employed, and have an opportunity of doing much good. She is a quiet, gentle girl, imbued with Christian principles, and has given many proofs of being a child of God. In her stead a girl named Ningie has been assigned to the Newcastle school. This is a most interesting child of nine years of age extremely quiet, and very good and docile.

Some particulars of Ningie may be of interest to our readers. Her history is a sad one. At an early age she was left an orphan, under care of a drunken brother, who used to beat her sadly. Miss Allan found her entirely ignorant of the existence of a God, and when she was told of her own guilt and of a place of future punishment, she was overcome. The tears rolled down her dark cheeks and poor Ningie felt miserable. But on hearing of the love of Jesus, and of his willingness to save little children, the cloud passed away.

We give an extract from Miss Allan's letter:—

"When I talk to the girls about religious things she is the only one that seems impressed. Ningie is very quick in learning, and has got in advance of the other two. She is careful not to omit saying her prayers morning and evening, and what the others do not know she makes them repeat after her, but if they have been naughty during the day she refuses to tell them until they confess that they are sorry for it, as she tells them that God does not love the prayers of bad children. The simplicity of her faith is very striking; when I told her of God's care over orphan children like her, her countenance expressed feelings of great joy, but when I began to speak about the natural depravity of our natures, and that we could not save ourselves, Ningie twisted her fingers, and her countenance expressed much inward pain, 'till at last the big tears rolled down her dark cheeks. I asked her why she cried, she answered, 'I am afraid I shall never go to heaven.' I told her that Jesus wished her to go there, but that she must be renewed by the Holy Spirit. Not comprehending what I said she exclaimed in her agony of mind to a little friend who was then with me, 'Oh! missy baba bolo!' meaning her to explain in Hindoostanee what I said. When I told her of the love of Jesus for little children, and that he was now loving her and praying for her, immediately her countenance expressed much joy.

I assure you, madam, I have not seen such a promising bud amongst the many children I have taught, as my dear little Ningie.—Yours truly,

H. MCEWAN ALLAN.

MARY ANNE STEUART.

This girl has been supported by the Sabbath School of St. John's at Brockville, and has also been removed from the Orphanage to a situation. We are unable to give particulars of the change, but hope to have further information. In the meantime, Khadso, at the same Orphanage, has been appropriated to our Brockville friend. This is a native girl nine years of age, and very little is yet known of her, but Miss Allan will send further particulars soon.

MARGARET GHOMES.

A remarkably fine girl, sixteen years of age, and highly spoken of by her teachers. At a recent examination Margaret Ghomes gave by far the best answers to the questions. Margaret's education being completed it has been deemed advisable to find a situation for her and therefore another girl has been appropriated to St. Andrew's School at Quebec, by whom, for several years, Margaret was supported. The new orphan's name is Sukkonah, a nice girl twelve years of age. We hope soon to give further particulars of this new orphan, but of course little is at present known regarding her.

The school to whom these three new orphans have been appropriated are invited to select surnames for them. Any letters or presents will also be forwarded by the Treasurer.

We have been greatly interested in reading the account from Bombay, having waited so long for details of the work there. Miss Allan has now charge, and from her we may expect reports and letters with more regularity than has been the case hitherto.

MARGARET DALY.

The following letter is from Margaret Daley, and is addressed to the Committee in charge of the Orphanage. It will, however, be read with pleasure by her supporters, and will show that the Christian training and instruction which they have been the means of imparting to Margaret have produced good fruit:—

Letter from Margaret Daley to the Committee.

Mazagon, Bombay, 20th November 1861.

MY DEAR KIND FRIENDS.—Although I am writing a letter to ladies who are strangers to me, I feel sure they will receive my humble thanks which I now offer with the same kind feelings which led them to do so much for me. I was told lately that it is to you my kind Christian friends, that I am so deeply indebted for the long time that I was maintained and protected at the Scottish Orphanage, and I was told too that it will be some little pleasure to you to know that your goodness has been so greatly blessed. I do hope that I am improving the lessons I have learned at school by diligently pursuing a Christian course. I have now left school trying to make myself useful, so that I may soon be able to support myself and help others. I think I was in the Scottish Orphanage between eleven and twelve years, and I am now come to live with the same lady who first established it and who took me in when my father and mother died. I was then a very young child; she is teaching me to do many things that I could not do in the school, and I hope I shall soon be very useful to her, and trust to show by my good conduct to her and you how much I value the great blessings which have been bestowed upon me. I am sure I can never sufficiently thank my Heavenly Father for having put it into your hearts to do so much for me. He will bless you for your work and reward you too.

I trust I shall ever remember you with the deepest feelings of gratitude for having provided me with a Christian education, and having kept me from wandering into the paths of vice and wickedness.

I know I can do no good thing of myself, but if I pray for direction and guidance, and desire to learn the right way and not forget to put my whole trust in God at all times, and seek His will, I am sure He will keep me in the right way. I wish to be a child of God and love my Saviour, and hope to live always near Him. You will, I do hope, pray for me that I may be kept in the right way and live, and live so that when I come to die Jesus will take me to Himself.

I hope you will kindly pardon all errors in this letter, and the liberty I take in offering again my most grateful thanks, and in expressing how deep my obligations are to you for all the benefits you have bestowed upon me. You can never be repaid by me beyond my unworthy thanks and prayers.

Please accept the love and respect of your grateful and affectionate pupil.

MARGARET DALEY.

IT is but a short time ago, is seems almost as yesterday, that in our review of the past year we dwelt with honest admiration on the generosity of the British people which had lightened the horrors of an Indian famine, and averted death and pestilence from thousands, who had, but recently, been the bitter foes, or the lukewarm friends of our country. We pointed out that under the widespread dominion of our gracious Queen not only charity, but science, was called from the ends of the earth to avert or mitigate the miseries of a single province, and that in rich compensation of a tumultuous independence, the people of India had reaped the benefits of a perceptible approach to universal brotherhood. In such a brotherhood it then seemed as if all the advantage were to be reaped by the Asiatic, the precedent having once been established that the European is not only to govern him and to teach him to govern himself, but to sympathise with his distresses, to share his calamities, and even in some sort to bear the burthen of his improvidence. But misfortune is confined to no one region or race; and now the sound of wailing, which went forth from famine stricken India, is echoed back from parishing Lancashire. Will it fall on listless ears, and will not Her Majesty's subjects in this country seize the opportunity of vindicating in the noblest way their title to community of origin, by a community of generous deeds with their brethren in England? Let the truth of the acknowledgments so fervently expressed a year ago, be attested by corresponding deeds. Let the Hindoo free himself for ever from the reproach of what will else be "black" ingratitude, in the history of all ages, and the proverbs of all tongues, and show himself fit for an approach to English institutions, by an approach to English self-denial, in the cause of patriotism and of humanity.

We can conceive no spectacle that appeals more powerfully to the best sympathies of the best men in all countries, than that which Lancashire now present, or must shortly present. By no fault of their own, thousands of factory operatives, willing and able to work have to endure that most terrible of all trials—a famine of labour, starvation in the midst of wealth. They have borne their privations hitherto, in a manner which does them and their country honour. No sedition, no riots, no murmurs of discontent at the owners of wealth, no clamorous appeals to raise the blockade which cuts off their means of sustenance. Even the tempting opportunity of a weapon insult to justify a declaration of war has been unable to lead them astray, and foolish as we may consider their fratricidal war, in the high every day of its continuance prolongs for England the miserable scene of starving children crying for bread, which their parents have no to give them. India meanwhile is reaping a rich harvest of gain from these misfortunes. Her commercial benefit which are to lead her onward and forward with confidence to the impulse of her present success, to carry her forward in a new and unexampled course of prosperity. But with the gain, has she no craving to acquire some of that higher glory which waits on generous deeds? Will she not also dispose this prosperity she so fondly anticipates, and draw closer the bonds of reciprocal benefit which are to lead England's intellectual and moral, as well as her material career? It is in the hour of misfortune that friendship is tried, that it is best appreciated; and the Hindoos, who now come forward spontaneously to extend the hand of kindness to their perishing fellow-subjects of Lancashire, may look forward for all future time to a niggardly return of sympathy, support, and genuine fellowship.

Spontaneously we say, because we think it will be discreditable to the Hindoo community, if it wait for the impulse of the Government to perform a plain duty. It is not the business and the province of the latter to speculate on the generosity of the former. It is to be presumed that, it is true, to wait for official impulse, even for the good deeds they are most inclined to do; but it is time they learnt to act in some things for themselves. And in no way could they inaugurate their era of higher energies and nobler aspirations better than by a movement, such as we have recommended, which would sanctify their future efforts, and reproach them, if ever in the future, they combined together with their means for any but the noblest purposes. Let it not be urged that this appeal is premature. Ground famine already stalks amongst the silent mills of Lancashire. Its victims must incr-ase from day to day, and everyone of these, as he breathes out his soul, tacitly reproaches the millions of Hindoos who could receive and appropriate a benefit, but know not how to return it, until their benefactors become beggars, or till government interference had converted the noble offices of charity into a string of toadyisms, speechifyings, and heartless ostentation. We would very earnestly recommend the leading members of the native community to form themselves into a Bengal Relief Committee, and to concert measures for obtaining the co-operation of their countrymen in the chief cities of the Presidency. If our leading Shetts in Bombay and Ahmedabad will use their influence on this occasion wisely and with energy, an opportunity is before them of doing more to efface the memory of the many from English minds, than a life time of philosophic talking can effect.—*Times of India.*

WEATHER REPORT.

State of weather at nine hours 28th May.

MADRAS.—Fair, wind S. E.

KURRACHEE.—Cloudy, wind west.

BROACH.—Clear, but threatening dire in night, wind S. W.

SURAT.—Fair, wind southerly.

BULSAR.—Fair, wind E. W.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Clear and westerly, Barometer 5·40.

KOLAPORE.—Fair, wind westerly, light.

GOA.—Cloudy, wind W. N. W.

CANNANORE.—Fair, wind S. W.

PAUMBEN.—Fair.

GALLE.—Squally, with heavy strong wind. Strong.

OOTACAMUND.—None received from S. W.

COCHIN.—Fair, wind S. Westerly.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Wednesday, 28th May 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE MURDER CASE.—The prisoner *Doorga Moorye* was again placed at the bar when the following additional evidence was taken:—

Chundersing Surdarsing, a Havildar in H. M.'s 23d Regiment N. L. I., on being examined said.—I know the prisoner at the bar; and I was acquainted with the deceased. When the deceased was shot, I went to his room—it was at a little before two o'clock in the morning. I found him lying on his bed. He had been shot. I saw the wound. I asked the Havildar "What is this that has happened to you?" He said "This is all the work of Doorga Moorye." The prisoner was then about three paces from us. He (prisoner) said nothing. The Subadar Major was called and then I said to him "Hear what Thakoor Persaud said again." Thakoor Persaud said again, "This is all the work of Doorga Moorye." The prisoner was standing behind at one pace distant from the Subadar Major, and at three paces from the deceased; and said to him "You have been shot, you are now dying, why do you bring a false accusation against me." Thakoor Persaud said "I do not know, but this is all Doorga Moorye's work."

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—The prisoner was present when I asked the deceased who shot him. The prisoner gave him a reply saying "Why do you bring a false accusation?" There were other persons present, the Subadar Major, Jemadar Lalta Persaud and a sepoy Buswadeen.

Ram Persaud Bhowandeen, a Naigue in H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I., said.—I know the prisoner and I likewise knew the deceased. The prisoner was taken by myself and the deceased about two months ago to the bungalow of Captain Nicholson, who commanded No. 8 Company, to which deceased, myself, and the prisoner belonged. I laid a complaint against the prisoner for having kept a light in his room half an hour after hours. The prisoner said that he, Havildar, bears enmity towards me. Captain Nicholson asked the deceased if the prisoner was a defaulter. The Havildar said that he was, and had had heavy drill for ten days. The prisoner said to Captain Nicholson, "I have had five days drill, not ten, I am not a defaulter." Captain Nicholson sent him to the Orderly Room, but the case was not heard till three days afterwards. On the third day the prisoner was brought before the Colonel who ordered him heavy drill for three days at first, and afterwards, and immediately altered the sentence to five days heavy drill and five days shot drill. When the Colonel said "Right about face, go to the lines," the prisoner said in a loud tone of voice "bote achha." The Colonel then ordered him to be made a prisoner. The deceased and myself removed his belts and took him to the quarter-guard. The prisoner was tried by Court Martial, and about four or five days afterwards received fifty lashes in the presence of the whole of the Regiment. The prisoner told Captain Nicholson that the Havildar bore enmity towards him on account of a torn cap-cover. I was present about twenty days before this, when there was a dispute between the prisoner and the deceased about a cap-cover which was torn, and which the prisoner said was not his. On his adhering to his statement that the cover was not his, the Havildar gave him another. The Havildar was angry.

Private Buddree Missur said,—That he was acquainted with both the deceased and the prisoner. I went for leave about two months ago to Captain Nicholson's bungalow and heard the Captain ask the prisoner "Have you any enmity with the Naigue," referring to the last witness. He said in reply, "No! I have no enmity with the Naique, but with the Orderly Havildar," meaning the deceased. The Captain said "On what account?" The prisoner said "It was about the dyeing of a cap-cover." I obtained leave and went away.

His WORSHIP after having duly cautioned the prisoner, by telling him that whatever he said would be taken down and might be used as evidence against him, but could not be used in his favor.

The Prisoner reserved his defence for his trial at the Supreme Court. He had no witnesses to call.

The witnesses were then bound over in the usual way.

His WORSHIP committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, on the charge of Wilful Murder.

INDIAN.

DECCAN.

IT will be seen from our Mahableshwar correspondent's letter that his Excellency Sir Bartle Frere intends to remain for a month at Sattara. His Excellency was formerly Political Agent at that place, and no doubt his object in remaining there will be to bring his knowledge of the country to bear upon some useful improvement.—*Poona Observer, May 27.*

BELGAUM.

BELGAUM, *22nd May* 1862.—The principal event here, which has occurred since my last, is the suspension, from office, of Mr. Mahadeve Narayen, the Town Foudar of Belgaum, on the charge of having appropriated to his own use, certain articles which were feloniously taken away by his brother from the stores of the Engineer's Department, in which he was a Carcoon. The Foudar has been an unfortunate man from the time that he exchanged his village life, as a Carcoon at Chikodee, for the more exalted office here. He was not adapted apparently for the proper discharge of his new functions, and consequently was always being found fault with. His bickerings with the D puty Collector were notorious. It is believed that an effort will be made to rebut the charge by proving a conspiracy against him; but from all that has come to my knowledge, I greatly fear a combination of circumstances will ensure at least his removal from office. It is but a natural hope that his successor will be chosen with greater discrimination, and be appointed as a probationer until his efficiency is established beyond reasonable doubt.

It is generally rumoured in the bazaar that the celebrated gold-finder, Mons. Le Souef, has been very suddenly called to England, to enter on the possession of extensive property left to him as legacy by some relative. Cynical folks say that the climate of Belgaum had become too warm to hold a man of his peculiar disposition and habits, and that the receipt of sufficient assistance from which he discovered somewhere in the South, have not been sufficiently abundant to satisfy the importinent demands of various tradesmen here, who had all along given him credit, on the strength of the fabulous mineral wealth which he had vouchsafed. Should any interesting particulars connected with this matter transpire, I shall, of course, inform you of them by and bye.

It is getting more and more sultry here, without any prospect of rain. The health of the station is good. The invalids who had been at the Sanitarium at Ruree, on the Ghaut, which they left on the 12th, arrived here to-day. I trust benefitted by the change of air.—*Correspondent of the Deccan Herald.*

BENGAL.

SIMLA writing a few days ago, on the mismanagement with regard to a portion of the Kirwee prize property, viz., the gold and silver bullion unnecessarily submitted to public auction, at a very considerable loss to the officers and soldiers of the Kirwee field-force, we have received a copy of Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s auction catalogue for the sales of that property, which are to be held next month; and we find by a rough calculation that this bullion, in both metals, is worth, in round numbers, about twenty-six lakhs of rupees, or £260,000, something considerably over a quarter of a million of money sterling. Continuing our calculations, we find the bullion up, and the plunder sent to coinage on the mint is as stated to us, the profit of the re-lers of this portion of the prize-property will not fall very short of two lakhs of rupees, or £20,000. Now, as every ounce of this bullion has, according to the catalogue, been assayed at the Calcutta mint, and its value so settled by that Assay-master's stamp and guarantee, we insist that it ought never to have been brought to auction; and if it be not now too late to interfere, some action should be taken to save, for the officers and owners of the Kirwee prize, the large sum mentioned above. Somehow or other, in these days, prize-money, which looks and sounds large in the realisation, becomes fine by degrees, and wofully less in the distribution; and it certainly think that the Kirwee force may rightly call upon their Prize-agents for an explanation in this matter.—*Englishman, May 19.*

WE hear that it is the intention of the authorities to send this unfortunate pinckbeck Nana of Kurrachee, a petty Bajee, to Bhatgaon in Cawnpore for safety during identification, and we venture to assert that, when submitted to local investigation there, he will be found something like the Kalka coal,—the same color, but by no means the real article that is wanted. In the meantime this poor mysterious wretch is undergoing an existence compared with which, in this weather, nailing would be a benefit and a luxury. We should think that there are as many Europeans in Calcutta as in Cawnpore, who associated with the real Nana, and would be able to identify him if alive in fact the miscreant himself corralled, almost to annihilation, the list of his acquaintances at the latter place. We could mention four names such as would be given in now associated with the Nana on such terms of frequency and intimacy, as ought to ensure his identification if living and here: or the liberation of the distinguished wretch who now personates him in the imaginations of the credulous and wonder-loving; and we know that fourteen Europeans who knew the real scoundrel well, have seen this man here and declare that there is no possibility of believing him to be the "genuine article."—*Englishman, May 20.*

A CURIOUS fact and one not uninteresting as a sign of the times, has just occurred, and as it has caused a refusal on the part of the Secretary of State for India, we think it worth notice in our columns. A Native officer in one of the Bengal regiments has applied to government for leave to England, on private affairs, for two years. As far as this government is concerned there appeared to be no objection to a Native officer getting furlough including Gurrishk, &c.' In answer to this Sirdar Mohomed Shurreef Khan had written to Sooltan Ahmed Jan, that he had no objection to agree with the terms proposed, but would not confirm them until he had written to the Ameer and received his consent. On Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan's asking the kossid at what place he had delivered Mohamed Shurreef Khan's urgee to the Ameer and how the Ameer had behaved when he had perused it, he replied that he had given the urzee when the Ameer's camp was at Moogul, and that two consecutive issues of even an Indian journal. When he had perused the urzee—and had spoken thus,—"Why did Mahomed Shureef write anything to Sooltan Ahmed Jan without my orders, I will not agree to this propo-al."

The kossid again having been questioned if he thought there was any likelihood of the treaty being concluded between Mahomed Shurreef Khan and Sooltan Ahmed Jan replied, that formerly Mahomed Shurreef Khan was very much against it, but since he had received a letter from the mother of the late Wuzeer Ukbar Khan he had changed his mind.'

The mother of the late Wuzeer has written to him as follows:—

"If you are my son make up with Sooltan Ahmed Jan because he is powerful, and Goolam Hyder and thus you will gain a great name in the world, and if you will not do this, I will not look on you as my son."

8th May.—Sirdar Mohamed Uzeul Khan's letter was to-day received by Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan from Toork-tan, in which he says that the king of Bookara with fifty thousand troops and twenty guns had left Bookhara for Kokan to set Khoodayar Khan, who had also accompanied him, on the throne of Kokan.

The king had left about ten thousand of his sowars at Koorashee to watch and keep the Affghans from crossing the river.

An urzee was received from Shahmurd Khan, the Hakim of Jellalabad, in which he informed the Governor of Cabool that Noorooz Khan, the son of Sirdar Khan, Mohmud, with one hundred sowars and three men of note having arrived at Jellalabad, was going to leave for Cabool when he, Shamurd Khan, was informed that there was one Feringee amongst them. On this, Shahmurd Khan's, adv sing Noorooz Khan not to take the Feringee with him without the Ameer's order, he had insisted on his doing so, and had taken out his sword to threaten him. He, Shahmurd Khan was obliged to give way, but quietly made over the Feringee to Hakeem Khan, Korwal, until further orders. Three rupees a day is allowed for the Feringee's daily expenses. On making inquiries, says Shahmurd Khan, it is ascertained that the Feringee is a deserter from Hindoostan and is not what he says he is. He say, that he is a criminal escaped from the British Authorities, and so he had come to serve under the Ameer. A letter was ordered to be written to Shahmurd Khan directing him to persuade the Feringee to go back to Hindoostan. If he won't, well and good, and if not, it could not be helped; the original letter would be forwarded to the Ameer.

9th May.—Intelligence was to-day received by Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan from Candahar to the effect that Sooltan Ahmed Jan's presence having been required at Heerat, he had made the following arrangements and left Candahar on the 5th instant. Meer Afzul Khan, Ghoo'am Moohay-ood-deen Khan, Sirdar Mohamed Oomar Khan, the brother of Sooltan Jan, and Ukhtur-Khan, the Alleezae Chief, with two thousand infantry and five hundred sowars have been left at Furrah, while Ukram Khan with fifteen hundred sowars has been ordered to remain in the Dukwa desert, and Saloo Khan with some troops at Khaush. It was also stated in the newsletter that Sirdar Mohomed Ameen Khan had sent for his ammunition from Candahar, and while the convoy was crossing the river it had been swept away by a sudden flood.

A letter from the Ameer has been received by Sirdars Mahomed Usloom Khan and Mohamed Auzim Khan, threatening them with displeasure on their return to Cabool for not having left that place for Candahar. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan has been advising Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan not to displease the Ameer and to leave for Candahar as soon as possible. "What is the use of my going to Candahar now?" replied Mohamed Auzim, "when friendship is going to be so confirmed between you and Sooltan Ahmed Jan."

10th May.—Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan was in the durbar when a letter was received from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan from a place named Karadzee. The moment Mohamed Allee Khan opened the letter he looked sad. On Aleejah Meer Ut-te-koolla Khan's inquiring on the subject Sirdar Mohmed Allee Khan said that Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan had been taken ill, so dangerously ill, that there was little hope of his recovery as for three days and nights he had had no rest. Mohamed Allee Khan broke up the durbar, and went to the family of Mohamed Shurreef Khan, who were living with the family of Sooltan Ahmed Jan in the city. Mohamed Allee Khan has taken them all with their property to the Bala Hissar. It is given out as a rumour in Cabool that Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan is dead, but not authenticated. What-ever it may be, it will be communicated in the next.—*Delhi Gazette, May 22.*

MOOLTAN.

THE following items are extracts from a letter dated Mooltan, the 17th instant:

"For the time of year the weather is pleasant, we have not even commenced punkahs.

"The Indian Navy steamers are discontinued on the Indus.

"General Cunynghame is expected on the 23rd from Kurrachee, to assume command of the Lahore Division."—*Mofussilite, May 23.*

CASHMERE.

THE following reached us yesterday:—"*Cashmere. May* 11.—A very severe earthquake was felt here at 6 P. M. on the 6th; the shocks lasted thirty seconds, the direction was west to east. The only accident which has been heard of is the death of a gaojoor woman, by her house falling on her. It was fortunate for the visitors that the houses which they occupy in the Valley, are built of wood, or some of those who fled from their houses, would have come to grief before they could have got away. The doctor appointed to Cashmere has not made his appearance. It is to be hoped he will be in shortly."—*Mofussilite, May 23.*

OUDH.

WE are sorry to hear that the Commander-in-Chief has refused his sanction to the scheme for establishing a Soldier's Club at Lucknow. The scheme was published with an appeal to the public sympathy and liberality in our issue of the 1st instant. Our Lucknow correspondent is very indignant with His Excellency for thus stepping in between the soldier and the measures which were about to be instituted for his benefit—efforts now nipped in the bud, and we dare say a good deal of indignation will be felt and expressed against the Commander-in-Chief in other quarters, and of course the Press will take it up. But a good explanation, or guess, at the motives on which His Excellency has acted in this matter may be derived from our Army correspondent's letter of the 3rd April, in our issue of the 3rd May, which gives a sketch of the report on soldiers' clubs and institutions drawn up by the committee formed by Lord Herbert. Clause 127 of that report says:—

"The Committee is not prepared to recommend the establishment of soldiers' homes out of barracks, &c."

And in his subsequent letter of the 18th it is further stated, that the committee in summing up their report, say they are divided in opinion as to the expediency of establishing institutions out of barracks, and accordingly propose trying it as an experiment at Aldershot. This is quite sufficient to account for His Excellency's action in this matter. Of course we do not know that it was the ground on which he acted. But we can easily understand his unwillingness to run ahead of the committee in England, by giving his sanction to an institution which has only as yet been recommended to be tried as an experiment.

Still we are sorry for His Excellency's decision in this case, for we think he might have taken the responsibility of acting independently in a matter so well calculated to advance the welfare of the soldier.—*Delhi Gazette, May 22.*

MR. YULE'S SHIKAR PARTY IN THE TERAI.—The sport enjoyed by this party in the Oudh Terai, is, we believe, almost unprecedented (at least of late years), the bag up to the latest accounts having reached the large figure of 35 tigers and 1 leopard, besides numbers of Sambhur, spotted deer, hog deer, Gond (large swamp deer), florikan, black partridge, &c., &c. The above bag is the produce of 26 days' actual shooting, and as Mr. Yule does not return to Lucknow for at least a week yet, probably 40 tigers will be within the mark for the whole trip. A fair proportion of the "striped jackets" fought with, and of Mr. Yule's elephants alone five have been cut, some severely.

The party originally consisted of Mr. Yule, Major Bolleau, Lord Lastowel and Colonel Tower. The two latter left for England about the end of April, and were replaced by Major Aitkens and Mr. Ross, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknhipore. The Maharajah of Bulrampore is also with the party, and is accompanied by all his elephants. Mr. Yule, in addition to injuries received by the upsetting of his dog-cart, was badly bruised about the head and face by a runaway elephant, which dashed the howdah against the thick branch of a tree and smashed it; but in spite of all this, he has not missed a single day's shooting, and his pluck and reputation have been rewarded by a large proportion of the slain having fallen to his unerring rifle. Mr. Ross had a very narrow escape, trying to beat a very large tiger out of a most difficult piece of swampy jungle. The pad elephant he got on for the purpose was charged by the tiger, and at the same moment the hind feet of the elephant slipping back into a quicksand, the tiger got right on his back. Mr. Ross's rifle likewise at this critical moment missed fire. The elephant, a very fine one, threw the tiger up into the air, as also Mr. Ross; the latter was thrown clean, and fortunately was not seized, nor did he remain to be, for he beat a rapid retreat. During the rolling about of the elephant in the quicksand, the tiger's body was actually once in contact with Mr. Ross's.

The weather is reported to have been remarkably cool, and there was but little sickness in camp. There had, however, been some very heavy thunderstorm with hail.—*Oude Gazette, May 24.*

INDIAN PRESS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" ON COL. BALFOUR.

(*From the Madras Athenæum and Statesman, May* 22.)

THE *Bombay Gazette* is in a rage with Colonel Balfour; it is our article which has served as a peg whereon to hang some three columns of as goodly vituperating as ordinarily falls to the lot of a public man, in any two consecutive issues of even an Indian journal. When Lord St. Leonards was a rising man in the House of Commons, he was marked out for abuse by sundry Whig journals, and especially the *Age*. When asked to take some notice of the attacks, he only laughed and replied that he hailed the mere fact of his being abused, as a recognition of his being of some importance in public estimation, Colonel Balfour may think the same; and with the more complacency, as he can set off the unanimous praise of the rest of the Indian Press in his favour; let the *Gazette* rate never so roundly. We are not a'out to bandy words with our contemporary. What we have written we have written; and see no reason to retract or qualify. And the tone of the *Gazette* is so virulent, attacking as it does even Colonel Balfour's English or Scotch or Madras linguage, that we feel the less called on to defend the position we have taken. One misconception only we would seek to rectify. The *Gazette* seems to fancy that we applaud Colonel Balfour for something little short of a most ungrateful conspiracy against the English benevolence that responded; we wrote "Colonel Balfour was one of the little band of men who, at the renewal of the last charter, stood boldly forward to paint the administration of the East India Company in its apathy, its neglect of important works, its short-sighted views of politico-economy and principles of Government, its facial evilsiveness and utter selfishness, in their true colours."

And any one also will take the trouble to read the celebrated Parliamentary Report of Messrs. Cobb and Balfour, Mr. Bourdillon, and Colonel Arthur Cotton were the joint authors, will see that the boldness and energy with which the shortcomings of the East India Company were exposed in that work, fully justify the description we gave of the part which Colonel Balfour took in the overthrow of the Company.

Very few men are there who would not have shrunk from so fearlessly expressing opinions and convictions almost certain to operate with the most powerful effect upon their professional prospects in the service. Colonel Balfour has no cause to be ashamed of the part he then played. It was the first, as his recent action was the last, of the great services which he has rendered India.

We regret that any allusion of our's to what is familiar as household words in this Presidency, should have so stir ed the bile of our Bombay contemporary; and have conjured up to his disturbed imagination conspiracies, midnight meetings, vipe ine ingratitude, rabals and what not, until he had supped so full of horrors, that he was forced for very commonsnip to take thepublic into his confidence, and white or to the world at large his tale of monsters and chimeras dire, of evil-looking shapes that syllable men's names, and gentlemen sprites walking about with their heads where he would evidently like Colonel Balfour to be, under their armpits.

THE COURT MARTIAL AT MHOW.

(*From the Deccan Herald, May* 26.)

THE Court-Martial at Mhow, which is at present the greatest military scandal in India, arose out of a social and moral question. The evidence recorded must have abundantly proved. Colonel Crawley, the prosecutor in the case, to which we wish to call attention, was, and is, commanding officer of the 6th Dragoons, a regiments whose arms are covered with the records of magnificent achievements. Shortly after assuming command, "a social and moral question," it appears, arose in the regiment, and he straightway called a number of his officers together to the present at the solution. Like Alexander, he severed the knot with a sword. "Gordian knot" with his word, but the conclave of his military compeers shook their heads, and refused to acknowledge the justice of the proceeding. Colonel Crawley being in a minority, ought to have succumbed to circumstance, and not to the judgment of gentlemen, by ignoring the judgment which he had himself invoked. Instead, however, of pursuing a course, which men more illustrious than he can ever hope to be, have found it to their advantage to do, he conceived a system of intimidation and abuse to which nearly all the revelations in the history of courts-martial affords no parallel. Finding that he could not dictate to them in their decision, with regard to the "social and moral question," he commenced a system of tyranny, which set at defiance and discipline, in the existence of which we would have refuted to believe, had they not been deposed to on oath by gentlemen, who have probably staked their commissions on the fact of their having dared to speak the truth. Colonel Crawley would seem to have a very singular idea of the feelings of men, when he thinks that he can abuse them with impunity on a parade, and threaten the wounds of a lacerated heart by a bribe to the scoundrel, in the shape of an unrighteous verdict. The meanest slave that crawls on the surface of the earth, would, we think, scarcely find an appetite, under such circumstances. Colonel Crawley, was, apparently under the impressions that he could cut, with his tongue, the sensibilities of his officers as easily as he could have done, with his whip, the hides of his charg rs, and that the first could be cured as readily with a claret or a champagne breakfast, as the last could be with a extra feed of corn. Colonel Crawley has discovered—at least we should hope so—by this time, that to insult officers on a public parade ground is an offence which no amount of conventional hospitality will wipe out; and that to attempt to repair wounded honour, by an appeal to the pocket, only serves to inflict a deeper and more indelible. The commanding officer of the 6th Dragoons has evidently arrived in India imbued with the ideas which are just now receiving such a terrible shock in England. Twenty years ago, military men, who had not had the good fortune to serve in previous wars, were often permitted to associate with officers who had distinguished themselves in continental campaigns and after dinner stories, we fancy must have led to the lax notions of that gentlemanly behaviour which is required, either in camp or quarters, from men who bear Her Majesty's commission. In the days of "Harry Lorrequer" and "Charles O'Malley," Colonel Crawley, as described by Lever, might have been regarded as a splendid cavalry officer, but with the evidence before us we do not believe that we shall ever be able to endorse such an opinion, let it be pronounced by whomsoever it may. The Queen of England has shown that she does not care to confirm the decision of a court-martial if it is opposed to humanity and justice, and we dare say the press and the public will be of this opinion, whatever may be the result of the trial, which is about being brought to a conclusion at Mhow.

ENGLISH PRESS.

AMERICA.

(*From the Saturday Review, May* 3.)

THE rumoured journey of M. Mercier, French Minister at Washington, to the Confederate head-quarters at Richmond, may perhaps lead us to the conclusion that the Federal Government to commence a negotiation. It is probable that, for the present, the restoration of the Union and of the Constitution would be the only terms offered by the President; but if Mr. Jefferson Davis showed a conciliatory disposition, some compromise might be devised which would put an end to the war. It is fair to admit that Mr. Lincoln has, on several occasions, displayed a degree of prudence and moderation which could scarcely have been expected from a ruler elected almost by accident. He has steadily discouraged Abolition projects, because they would have rendered reunion impossible, and he has even hesitated in approving the Bill for the suppression of slavery in Columbia, on the ground that the inhabitants of the district ought to have been previously consulted. A desire to terminate the war, even at the cost of considerable sacrifices, would be highly creditable to his good name and humanity, and not inconsistent with his character. French intervention would probably be popular in the North, if only on account of the antipathy to England which is carefully cherished by demagogues of all persuasions. It must be remembered, however, that the fact of M. Mercier's mission is not ascertained, and it is possible that he may never even have moved from his house at Washington.

For the present, it is notsurprising that the Federalists are boastful and sanguine. The capture of Fort Pulaski will probably ensure the fall of another State capital, and General Mitchell's seizure of the railway communication between Virginia and the West may perhaps convert the drawn battle of Pittsburgh into a Federal victory by forcing General Beauregard to retreat. It may not be easy to surmount the works at York Town, especially while the *Virginia* or *Merrimac* is cruising on the flank of the armies; but while General M'Clellan prosecutes the attack, General M'Dowell, General Fremont and General Banks are moving southward with three considerable armies. If the Confederate President were a Napoleon, with a few roughly disciplined force under his orders, he could desire no better position than to be the object of a concentric attack from widely distant points. It may be doubted, however, whether his levies can be moved with rapidity against different enemies in succession, and it can scarcely be supposed that he can face all his antagonists at the same time with equal numbers.

In default of loans and taxes, as the resource of paper money is perhaps becoming precarious, the Federal Government is borrowing by the simple process of obtaining supplies on credit. The contractors receive "certificates of indebtedness" bearing interest, and thus for it may be presumed that they can negotiate the Government obligations in the money market. Congress in the mean time shows no hurry to pass the Tax Bill, which is still under discussion in the Senate. There is little doubt that some measure will be adopted for raising the nominal revenue to 30,000,000*l.* but fiscal measures which are not even professedly passed for the purpose of paying for the war naturally excite a secondary interest. Comparatively prudent politicians are becoming more and more sensible of the impossibility of maintaining the present rate of expenditure. The 600,000 men who were first to overrun the South and then

less uniformly manageable. As the shepherd distinguishes the faces of the sheep, which in the eyes of a Cockney look like successive impressions of the same photograph, the political observer corrects the tendency of the hasty traveller to class all the inhabitants of Europe in the simple category of foreigners. Germans, after all, are not Frenchmen, and they have a history and character of their own. Their habitual deference to public functionaries has not superseded every other recognition of superiority. The respect for thought which properly belongs to the most learned of nations, gives independence and political importance to one class at least which is raised far above the vulgar level. The Professors of the Universities have often been laughed at as politicians, and they are not exempt from the besetting pedantry of their occupation; but they have, for the most, part, studied history, they hold definite and consistent opinions, and they consult the taste of their countrymen when they prefer every course of action to its original principles. The first condition of freedom is the existence of some natural aristocracy which represents the people without depending incessantly on its favour. The scholars of Northern Germany, intimately allied with the middle class, may perhaps be destined to mediate between liberty and democracy; and the encroachments which the University of Berlin has administered to the Government, and the able address of Professor Sybel to the electors, afford satisfactory proofs that the great academic bodies are opposed to the retrograde tendencies of the Court. It is unfortunate that the nobility, both by its position and by its policy, has become thoroughly unpopular. Opposition to monarchical encroachment is consequently connected with dislike of aristocratic pretensions, and even the army is unpopular because the majority of the officers belong to the privileged body. Although it is difficult to understand how political and administrative freedom can be maintained without the aid of social distinctions, it appears that German progress must dispense with the support of hereditary landowners.

The Prussian constitution is peculiar and ingenious, and perhaps it may prove successful. One of the most difficult of political problems has been solved on paper by a suffrage which is almost universal and yet extremely unequal. Following the pattern of the early Roman constitution, the legislator has divided the voters into classes, according to their pecuniary qualifications. By a further and more questionable refinement, he has restricted them to the privilege of nominating electors who, in turn, appoint the representatives of the nation. The day-labourer thus enjoys a fractional franchise, but it takes a great many labourers to make up a manufacturer or a capitalist. The same result is more awkwardly, but more effectively, secured in England by the unequal distribution of the elective right among large and small constituencies. As Mr. Bright and his adherents often, with perfect truth, complain, a minority even of the qualified voters return more than half the House of Commons. The arrangement is in itself highly expedient, but it seems matter where it is partially the effect of unforeseen causes. Under the Prussian constitution, the symmetrical and proportioned diversity of franchises is perhaps too transparent, though possibly German intellects may approve of a contrivance which renders its own machinery visible. The indirect or secondary election can scarcely be other wise than a failure. The electors will either be pledged delegates, like the Presidential electors in the United States, or the primary constituencies will cease to interest themselves in the exercise of a privilege so remote from political action. It is impossible to be zealous in support of a candidate who is to become officially defunct as soon as he has uttered the single word which is his sole duty to deliver. On the present occasion, the desire of ejecting an unpopular Ministry appears to have prevailed over the ordinary dulness of an indirect election. The Government, with a stupid perversity, has done its utmost to stimulate the zeal of its opponents, not only by silly circulars to public functionaries, but by fixing an inconvenient time for voting. It is scarcely credible that the last day of the Leipsic fair should have been selected for the express purpose of disfranchising the traders who might be attending to their business in the neighbouring Saxon territory. The natural consequence is, that the shopkeepers contrive to reconcile their public and private duties by voting against the Government and hurrying over their transactions at the fair. The reason which has been born to liberty, instead of having to discover what it means, the blunders of semi-constitutional rulers are perhaps unreasonably puzzling. The original mistake of the King himself, in treating the Opposition as his enemies, is in itself perfectly intelligible, and even in England similar errors have only become obsolete in the present generation. It might, however, have been thought that even a Continental functionary could understand the imprudence of irritating voters on the eve of a general election.

The reduction in the army estimates which has already been conceded by the Ministers may perhaps obviate a decisive collision during the ensuing session; but there is no doubt that the compromise must be highly unpalatable to the King, especially as it stultifies his conduct in changing his Cabinet. The leaders of the Opposition are bent on the reduction of the army, partly on financial grounds, and partly because they disapprove of the military administration of the Government, while they distrust its general policy. The wish to tie the hands of the encroaching monarch is consequently connected with dislike of aristocratic pretensions, and even the army is unpopular because the majority of the officers belong to the privileged body. Although it is difficult to understand how political and administrative freedom can be maintained without the aid of social distinctions, it appears that German progress must dispense with the support of hereditary landowners.

The case is certainly a singular one, and, to the persons interested, provoking enough. The name of Rogers had been common and not undistinguished among the Puritan divines of the seventeenth century, and the descent of many of these may be traced upwards to the time of Elizabeth. On the other hand, John Rogers, the martyr, left a numerous family of seven sons, as well as four daughters, and though their means must have been straitened after his death, the noble endowments of our universities sufficed to educate and send forth the two eldest of them, whose abilities gained them, deserved advancement. Daniel and John, apparently the eldest and second sons, both married and left children, whose names at least are recorded. The four daughters also married, and the names of their husbands are known. Of the other sons we learn nothing; nor can any ingenuity hook on the descending line of the family of the martyr to the ascending line of the family of John Rogers of Oldham, of Timothy Rogers of Chappell, or, we fear, of the eccentric John Rogers, sometime Rector of Purleigh, afterwards inmate of half a dozen of Cromwell's prisons, and last M.D. and practitioner of Bermondsey, whose son founded the fortunes of the Devonshire baronets of that name.

The enthusiasm of Mr. Chester, the author of this biographical investigation, is not checked by this misadventure:—

> Personally unsatisfactory (he says) as were his labours in that direction, they led him imperceptibly into another, and it was not long before he became thoroughly imbued with the conviction that historical justice had not yet been done to the person whose evangelical career forms the subject of these pages. He soon discovered that the only original account concerning him, which has been received as authentic for nearly three centuries, was full of the widest discrepancies and grossest errors. Modest and humble—unambitious of a record on the common roll of fame—actuated by his her and holier motives than the attainment of a name among the worthies—while he lived he carefully avoided all appearance of ostentation, and never claimed the honours to which he was justly entitled; while after his death his very memory was rudely thrust aside, in order to make room for that of his associates who had been, indeed, his official superiors, but who, generally, were infinitely his inferiors, as well in regard to their character and attainments as to the services which they had rendered the Church and the world. Plain John Rogers could easily be elbowed out of the works of historians who would have described the length of his nails, and enumerated the hairs of his beard, if, as in other cases in his times, he had fortunately tumbled into a bishopric.

This invidious contrast is especially pointed at Coverdale and Ridley, both of whom, and possibly Cranmer also, would, if all men had their due, have yielded their mitres—so Mr. Chester broadly insinuates—to Rogers. Nothing material it seems, is known of Rogers's career till we find him associated with Tyndale in the translation of the Bible at Antwerp. Tyndale and Frith, who is also associated with him in this work, are removed by martyrdom, and the the completion and publication of the Bible known as Matthew's fall entirely into the hands of Rogers. Mr. Chester's labours were directed to show that to Rogers the far greater part of the work is due, and to secure for him the credit of being the real founder of our faith as English Protestants, not by his version only, but by the notes he appended to it, the prefaces with which he furnished its various books, and, above all, the common-place book or concordance which he adapted to it. It is certain that the Matthew Bible, to whomsoever the main credit of it is due, superseded that of Coverdale which appeared immediately before it, and which is chiefly noticeable as being the first complete translation of the Bible in English. It is true also that the Matthew version is far more accordant with our Protestant views of the real meaning of Scripture, and it is a more advanced translation. It does not seek to compromise with Popery, and we may accordingly rejoice that it was so ordained that this version should obtain so easy and complete a victory over that of Coverdale. It may be doubted, however, whether this triumph was owing altogether to its superiority either in doctrine or execution, as Mr. Chester unhesitatingly proclaims. It happened curiously—or, as we may be allowed to say providentially—that Coverdale's Libel, which came out under the direct patronage of Cromwell, and which certainly strained many points to keep on decent terms with the old Church, was placed by its dedication under the protection of Anne Boleyn at a moment when poor Boleyn's star was beginning to decline. The sale of the work was immediately suspended. The King's countenance was withheld from it. The expectation that it would be at once sanctioned by the Bishops and recommended from authority was for the time frustrated. Anne Boleyn perished, and the dedication was cancelled or remodelled. The work began gradually to make way, and Coverdale was allowed to go to Paris and superintend the printing there of a second edition, which, however, was cut short by the French Government; but in the meanwhile the better and bolder work of Tyndale and his coadjutors saw the light and recommended itself at once to the favour of the genuine Reformers. Such was the accident or the providence which prevented the movement of the Reformation from being prematurely stayed by the crude doctrinal views or timid concessions of the first translator of the Bible.

Whatever Rogers's share in the great work of the Matthew Bible may have really been, there is no doubt that, on the removal of Tyndale and Frith, the malice of the Romanists centred on him alone. It was nearly twenty years after the publication of the rival translation the penalty was exacted of their authors. The proportions this penalty assumed sufficiently marked the degree of odium in which the versions were respectively held by the now dominant Roman party. Among the multitudes of all ranks and characters who were designated by common fame as holding the obnoxious opinions, the leaders of the Marian persecution made their choice of victims—some for the conspicuousness of their position, as Hooper and Ridley, to terrify men of learning and standing—some, such as Latimer, for their zeal and popularity. Cranmer was a political rather than a religious victim. Rogers was sentenced, we may believe, not for his station, his influence, or his learning, but from sheer malice, as the man who, by the publication of his bold uncompromising Bible, had done the most irretrievable damage to the cause of the re-actionists. And as the passions of Bonner and Gardiner appear often to have had more sway over them than any calculations of policy, it seems that they chose for their first victim, not the loftiest in rank or the most potent in influence, but simply the man against whom they felt the most personal spite. Coverdale was seized and imprisoned among the first; but he, though a Bishop and a translator, was presently released, and suffered to leave the country without further molestation. But Rogers, an obscure priest without any official station, and little noted for his powers as a preacher or a polemic, was harshly confined, brutally worried, and finally consigned to the stake, the first of the long file of martyrs of the Marian persecution. This undoubtedly is his real title to distinction. It seems unfortunately not to have caught the eye of Foxe, who accordingly treats him merely as one of the common herd, and takes no pains to ascertain the facts of his life, or to vindicate his claims to any large share in the work in which he assisted. Mr. Chester has done well in bringing out in stronger relief the individuality of the man, and his volume has the further merit of setting the people and the times before us with much vividness and reality. It was hardly necessary, perhaps, to pull down some honoured names in order to do justice to the unhonoured; but we are content, for our part, to leave our biographer to the Nemesis which has extinguished in him all hope of connecting himself with the object of his partial laudation.

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LITERATURE.

JOHN ROGERS.*

(From the Saturday Review, May 3.)

WHATEVER be the result of the civil war now raging in America, there seems little doubt that it will tend more and more to develope the national character of the people, and to obliterate what yet remains of habit and sentiment akin to those of the mother-country. In a few years, if we mistake not, even the affection of a claim to English descent and of regard for English tradition will be lost throughout the greater part of the States. Whatever may be the proportions in which the blood of so many races is now mingled in the body of the American population, we perceive, more clearly every day, that the result of the fusion has been to produce a national character, sufficiently strongly marked, diverging widely in almost every particular from the English type. But this character has, of course, its own varieties and modifications; and we would willingly hope that in some districts at least, such as the States of New England, the connexion of race may yet continue for some generations to be distinctly marked, and gracefully acknowledged on both sides. The book before us is a sign of good augury for such an issue. The writer announces himself as one who, in common with thousands of his New England brethren, was traditionally a descendant from John Rogers, the proto-martyr of Queen Mary's persecution. In the name of this champion of the Reformation a deep interest is still felt in the land which was peopled by so many sufferers for conscience sake, by so many staunch adherents of the extreme doctrines of religious liberty. It seems that even now certain verses ascribed to John Rogers, apocryphal as Mr. Chester is obliged to pronounce them, are among the first committed to memory by the children in the North Eastern State. The people of this part of the Union can, in numerous instances, trace their descent from persons of more or less distinction in the history of our religious troubles, and it would seem that to be enrolled in the clan of the Rogerses, directly or collaterally, is an object of no little pride and ambition. We honour the sentiment, and would willingly indulge and cherish it. In Mr. Chester himself we hail a kindred spirit. Throughout his book we meet with nothing whatever, barring one or two of the most trifling Shibboleths, to distinguish it in language, still less in tone and spirit, from the work of one of our own countrymen; and it is very gratifying to find, in the gloomy present and still gloomier future in prospect, traces of such true English blood in a race with whom we would always live on a good cousinly understanding. We should have been very sorry if the pen of an Englishman had dispelled the fond illusions of the clan of Rogers in New England; and it is not without a pang that we allow the pleasing dream to be invaded even by one of themselves. But Mr. Chester has pursued his induction with ruthless sincerity. During the protracted visit to the mother-country, as he tells us, he devoted a considerable time to genealogical researches, in order to establish, if possible, the correctness of the claims before us. The result has been most unsatisfactory. It appears that there is no presumption whatever, beyond the mere identity of a very common surname, for supposing that any of the Rogerses to whom any American family can trace its origin was a descendant, or even a connexion, of the proto-martyr. The best that can be said even for the claim of Sir Frederic Rogers, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, whose family is supposed to stand first for the honour in this country, seems to be no more than that a certain John Rogers in Cromwell's time, who got himself into trouble, and fancied himself a confessor for the faith, chose to call the original John Rogers, the martyr, his "most honoured *predecessor*."

The case is certainly a singular one, and, to the persons interested, provoking enough. The name of Rogers had been common and not undistinguished among the Puritan divines of the seventeenth century, and the descent of many of these may be traced upwards to the time of Elizabeth. On the other hand, John Rogers, the martyr, left a numerous family of seven sons, as well as four daughters, and though their means must have been straitened after his death, the noble endowments of our universities sufficed to educate and send forth the two eldest of them, whose abilities gained them, deserved advancement. Daniel and John, apparently the eldest and second sons, both married and left children, whose names at least are recorded. The four daughters also married, and the names of their husbands are known. Of the other sons we learn nothing; nor can any ingenuity hook on the descending line of the family of the martyr to the ascending line of the family of John Rogers of Oldham, of Timothy Rogers of Chappell, or, we fear, of the eccentric John Rogers, sometime Rector of Purleigh, afterwards inmate of half a dozen of Cromwell's prisons, and last M.D. and practitioner of Bermondsey, whose son founded the fortunes of the Devonshire baronets of that name.

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Princess Helena ..... " 16 "
Princess Louisa ..... " 14 "
Prince Arthur ..... " 12 "
Prince Leopold ..... " 9 "
Princess Beatrice ..... " 5 "
Her Majesty the Queen ..... " 43 "
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For several years I have been very badly afflicted with the Asthma; I have tried everything I ever heard of without relief. Being advised to use the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, I did so without expecting any benefit but, to my surprise they entirely relieved me. They must be taken whenever there is any change in the weather, in order to ward off an attack. I cheerfully and confidently recommend them to those who may be attacked.
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The following Medicines are likewise available:—

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The Graefenberg Company's Marshall's Uterine Catholicon	Per Bottle	3	6
Graefenberg Vegetable Pills	" Box	0	9
Constamptive Balm	" Bottle	0	4
Fever and Ague Remedy	" Box	1	2
Sarsaparilla Compound	" Bottle	2	4
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Dysentery Syrup	" "	1	2
Health Bitters. The best tonic known	" Pack	0	9
Children's Panacea	" Bottle	1	2

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MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or-pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and consequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflammation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate.
The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion of Dinn Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, as adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—
"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child: hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its compositions, besides being easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."
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THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medicine preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Boston; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is no unfrequently said of it,—" *We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without* PAIN KILLER." It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels; and, for a general purpose of universality, it is so safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.
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EXTRACTS FROM THE GRAEFENBERG'S COMPANY'S ALMANAC FOR 1862.

Office of the Graefenburg Company, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., January 1st, 1862.

IN presenting our Almanac for 1862 to our friends, we have thought more benefit would be conferred by arranging the ordinary diseases incident to this country and climate in alphabetical order, with a brief statement of the symptoms and remedies than by writing extended notices of its use in general. It will be found the most comprehensive and condensed family medical guide in the world; and, as such, it is offered to the favorable attention of all families, with the conviction that it will prove an invaluable work to be preserved and consulted.

Acidity of the Stomach.

Known by risings after any meal, generally worse after breakfast and dinner, sour taste in the mouth, with, sometimes, slight degree of heartburn. *Remedy*—One dose of three Graefenberg Vegetable Pills at night, followed by one pill every night for two weeks, or until the sensations are completely removed.
The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills have cured long-standing cases of indigestion or dyspepsia (weight on the stomach and chest; heaviness of the head, depression of the spirits; short breathing; shivering; nausea; heartburn; sour risings, and sometimes vomiting and purging). I have been laboring under dyspepsia for some *eight* years and am now quite well, solely by the use of the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.
T. D. GARDENER, *Fairfield, Iowa.*

Ague and Fever (Intermittent Fever.)

The symptoms of this fever are well known. Use the Graefenberg Fever and Ague Remedy according to directions accompanying the box. Soak the feet in hot water, and keep in a warm room, so as to induce perspiration. The Fever and Ague Pills will act gently upon the bowels and purify the blood, while the powder will act as a tonic and invigorate the system, thus enabling it to throw off the disposition to an ague attack, and the patient will find all trace of the disease rapidly removed.
Dear Sirs,—We hereby certify that we have submitted your Fever and Ague Remedy to a close inspection and scientific analysis, and have also tested its curative qualities in several cases of intermittent fever. We take great pleasure in saying that it has proved completely successful, and that it is most skillfully compounded remedy. It must exert a most beneficial influence in all such cases; its tonic properties are immediate and highly salutary, and it is richly deserving the confidence of our brethren of the medical faculty and of the public.

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CHAS. W. REVILOAN, M. D., *Wis.*
WM. E. SOMMERSIDE, M. D., *Illinois.*
THOS. J JOHNSON, M. D., *Missouri.*
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Appetite, Want of.

Use one package of the Graefenberg Health Bitters according to directions. The stomach will be stimulated, the flow of the gastric juice accelerated, digestion will be regular, and a permanent and health appetite secured.
I have used the Health Bitters in my practice, and find them the most reliable tonic I can procure. In all cases where the patient feels unwell but cannot explain the symptoms, or, in other words, where there is only a slight weakening of the digestive organs, without any serious disease, the Health Bitters should be used at once. I have given them to persons who have been ailing for some time, and they are now much better than they have been for many years.
A. H. WHITE, M. D., *Batteneille, N. Y.*

Asthma.

The feet should be immersed in warm and weak lye water, and warm bitters must be drunk to promote perspiration. A dose of Graefenberg Vegetable Pills must be taken, and the patient must be kept quiet. A mustard plaster should be applied to the sole of the feet. Our space forbids any *extended* notice of this disease or its treatment; it is fully treated upon in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, page 102, and that work